United Nations DP/CCF/ERI/2

Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme and of the United Nations Population Fund

Distr.: General
26 November 2001

Original: English

First regular session 2002
28 January - 8 February 2002, New York
Item 3 of the provisional agenda
Country cooperation frameworks and related matters

Second country cooperation framework for Eritrea (2002-2006)

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01-66010 (E) 291101

Introduction

1. The second country cooperation framework (CCF) for Eritrea (2002-2006) has been prepared during a post-conflict period, where the Government, in addition to the usual development challenges, faces the immediate problems of reintegration of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees, the rehabilitation of the social and economic infrastructure damaged by the war, as well as the task of demobilizing the armed forces.

2. The second CCF is one element of a process that began with the preparation of the Common Country Assessment (CCA), the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Eritrea, and the review of the first CCF. The process of preparing the CCA and UNDAF, led by the United Nations Resident Coordinator, was officially launched in April 2000 and has involved the active participation of United Nations system agencies, senior government officials, representatives of civil society organizations, the private sector, and other development partners present in Eritrea. The review of the first CCF was carried out in March 2001. The second CCF for Eritrea has been produced jointly by the Government and UNDP, in consultation with Heads of United Nations agencies, key development partners and civil society representatives.

I. Development situation from a sustainable human development perspective

3. Eritrea has a population of over 3 million and land area of 125,700 sq. km. Per capita gross domestic product (GDP) was estimated to be approximately $175 ($880 in purchasing power parity[1]) in 1998. In terms of its human development index, Eritrea ranked 148 out of 162 countries included in the *Human Development Report 2001*.

[1] Purchasing power parity (PPP) and GDP per capita as defined in *Human Development Reports*.

4. In the post-independence period, Eritrea has adopted a two-pronged approach to tackle its development challenges. Firstly, it has tried to address the immediate challenges of resuscitating the economy and rehabilitating key sectors through promoting an outward-oriented, private sector-led market economy. Secondly, the Government has looked beyond the horizon of immediate problems and has been examining in-depth long-term prospects to devise an appropriate macro framework and supporting policies. While real GDP in 1992 constant factor prices grew at an average annual rate of 11 per cent over the 1993-1997 period, it had declined to 3.9 per cent in 1998 and to 0.8 per cent in 1999. In the year 2000, the preliminary indications are that the economy experienced negative growth.

5. The most critical constraints that have affected Eritrea's socio-economic recovery include:

(a) *Human resource deficiency.* This has been the greatest bottleneck in Eritrea's development efforts. In the short-term, the Government is tackling the problem by importing foreign experts on a temporary basis, and as a long-term strategy there is a concerted national effort aimed at increasing educational and skill development opportunities;

(b) *A financial and foreign exchange gap.* With a low per capita income and widespread poverty, Eritrea's ability to mobilize sufficient domestic savings to finance domestic investments is limited;

(c) *Physical infrastructure.* The extent and quality of Eritrea's infrastructure are still inadequate to attract private investment;

(d) *Institutional capacity.* Although much has been done to improve Eritrea's administrative, legal, commercial, judiciary and regulatory institutions, much remains to be done to achieve a standard that fosters investor confidence and private sector participation in long term investments;

(e) *Inadequate data.* Although improvements have been made over the last eight years, there is still a great dearth of relevant, timely and reliable economic and social data. There is no reasonably accurate data on national income, fiscal and monetary developments, price indices, and demographic and social trends.

6. In Eritrea, livelihoods are vulnerable to climatic conditions and environmental degradation. The depletion of forests, woodlands and water resources has indirectly affected children's schooling, especially girls' education, as domestic responsibilities become cumbersome and time-consuming.

7. During the long period of struggle for liberation, provision of formal education suffered severely. After independence, Eritrea faced the daunting task of putting in place an education and training infrastructure almost from scratch. Although, significant progress has been made, the task of establishing an education and training system that can meet the country's development needs remains a challenge. At present, the overall illiteracy rate is estimated to be around 75 per cent.

8. The recent war with Ethiopia (1998-2000) has directly affected the livelihoods of more than 1 million people, who were forced to flee from the advancing Ethiopian army. Since the signature of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement between the two countries, on 12 December 2000, and the deployment of a 4,200 strong United Nations Peace Keeping Force, most IDPs have returned to their places of origin, except for 70,000, who are still in camps or host communities, owing to various reasons, including the risk of landmines and security concerns. The challenges ahead in the area of recovery include: (a) rehabilitation and reconstruction of damaged social and economic infrastructures in three war-affected *Zobas*; (b) restoration of means of livelihoods for IDPs who have returned home but remain in a precarious situation; (c) support to enable the remaining 70,000 IDPs currently living in camps to return to their homes; (d) repatriation and reintegration of 180,000 Eritrean refugees from Djibouti, the Sudan and Yemen, and settlement and integration of 75,000 deportees from Ethiopia in the society; and (e) demobilization and reintegration of 200,000 soldiers into civilian life. The war also created large numbers of female-headed households and orphans, which has placed an additional burden on women and children. Another poverty-inducing impact of the war and drought emergencies has been an increase in the prices of basic commodities, including foodstuffs, making it more difficult for many families to afford a well balanced diet. Limited access to social and economic services has also perpetuated poverty and reduced the overall capacity of the country to develop.

9. Eritrea has had a persistent food deficit. Agricultural production is adversely affected by low productivity due to poor technology and tenure practices issues; high losses of crops and livestock because of pests, and continuous degradation of the soil, forest and water bodies; extreme rainfall variability, with recurrent and long drought periods; inadequacy in processing and marketing systems; and inadequacy of research and extension services. Land is almost the sole source of income for more than 80 per cent of the Eritrean population and its degradation is a serious problem. So far, soil and water conservation on farmland has not received adequate attention. It is estimated that roughly 16 per cent of the total land area is arable – only about one quarter of which is actually cultivated.

10. Eritrea lies in a semi-arid zone, and has low and unreliable rainfall and, except for the Setit, the country has no perennial river. The full extent of the country's water resources (ground and underground) is not known. Currently, the available water resources are scarce. At the same time, the rich marine resources of the Eritrean Red Sea are not utilized optimally.

11. In rural areas, up to 97 per cent of energy consumption is derived from biomass sources. Fuel wood collection and charcoal-making aggravate deforestation, and diversion of cow dung and crop residue for fuel deprives the soil of its sources of organic nutrients, thus depressing productivity.

12. Since independence in 1993, Eritrea has made significant progress. It has moved away decisively from the central planning system it inherited. A new national Constitution was formally adopted and proclaimed in May 1997, but its implementation has been disrupted, mainly because of the border conflict. The Government has announced that it will hold elections as scheduled, in December 2001. Other achievements include the preparation of laws that replace the Ethiopian codes, the 1997 Ministry of Justice programme to upgrade the legal system, local

and regional *Baito* elections, the public sector management review, and the 1996 Decentralization Proclamation. Decentralization and devolution of power have been pursued for less than four years (1997-2000). While some achievements could be noted for Debub and Gash Barka regions before the recent conflict, in general, human resource and material limitations have been a main cause in the slow implementation of the decentralization policy.

13. Although civil society organizations could have built on a pre-independence tradition, so far they are few in number and not well developed. Since independence, substantial efforts have been made to promote private sector-led economic development. While it is a matter of policy that the State should do only what the private sector cannot do, the State's involvement in the country's economy is still strong. At the same time, public sector institutions suffer from severe capacity gaps. Many ministries lack modern planning tools and data.

14. There is a great need for investment in information technology. Dramatic changes in technology must be accompanied by serious reorganization of the way that business is undertaken, in order to reap the full benefits of the interventions.

15. After 30 years of struggle for independence, Eritrean society is faced with the challenge of rebuilding and developing not only its physical and economic infrastructure, but also its human potential. The development of human potential requires the creation of an environment in which all can enjoy long, healthy and creative lives, through equal access to and participation in the economic, social, and cultural life of the nation.

II. Results and lessons of past cooperation

16. UNDP support to Eritrea's development process began over a year before its official independence in May 1993. The initial emergency phase, which began in March 1992, was followed by a bridging programme (1994-1996) and the first CCF (1997-2001). The primary focus of UNDP assistance during this period was on capacity-building and institution-strengthening, as well as on contributing to the repatriation and resettlement of refugees, deportees and IDPs, both after independence and after the recent border conflict with Ethiopia. UNDP assistance for capacity development and institution-strengthening included: (a) support to a Public Sector Management Programme that started in 1993 and covered a broad range of activities, including support for the establishment of the Eritrean Institute of Management, restructuring of the Business License Office, which has reduced the time it takes to issue a license from around six months to less than one day, establishment of the Eritrean Information Services Agency, institutionalization of an energy database in the Ministry of Energy and Mines, support to the establishment of the Office of International Cooperation, Macro Policy and Economic Coordination, and strengthening the capacity of local administrative structures; (b) support for the drafting of the Constitution; (c) support to the justice system, including assistance for the drafting and translation of legal codes (commercial, civil, civil procedures, penal, criminal procedures), as well as training of judicial personnel (judges, prosecutors and court administrators); and (d) support for the preparation of many pieces of environmental legislation. It should be noted that, while many laws and regulations have been drafted, a number of them are awaiting official approval by the Government and ratification by the National Assembly. In the area of recovery, with support from UNDP, 170,000 IDPs were provided with transportation to return home; 5,400 houses are being rehabilitated, with 2,400 already completed as of the end of September 2001; 33 schools are being rehabilitated, with 18 already completed; 1 hospital and 11 health centres/stations were rehabilitated; and 3,000 households were provided with agricultural tools/seeds or livestock. The above assistance to the war-affected population was delivered in a speedy and flexible manner, using direct execution, with a range of implementing arrangements, including with some 10 international non-governmental organizations.

17. The review of the first CCF, in March 2001 noted that the border conflict with Ethiopia, which started in May 1998 and continued up to June 2000, had not only

adversely affected the pace of implementation of UNDP-supported activities, but the unexpected involvement of UNDP in the coordination and delivery of emergency assistance to the war-affected population had put an extra burden on its limited human and financial resources. The mobilization of the population aged 18-40 years for the war effort, including personnel from the civilian administration, significantly slowed progress in the implementation of UNDP-supported projects aimed at institution-strengthening and capacity-building in all thematic areas. Currently, very few of the personnel from the civilian administration and the private sector who were mobilized have returned to their posts. The review noted that the negative impact could have been minimized for a large number of projects, if a timely shift to alternative modes of programme execution and implementation modalities had been made, as was done in the case of projects in the emergency, rehabilitation and reintegration area, where the modality was changed from national execution to direct execution.

18. The review also noted that the adoption of the programme approach under the first CCF would have facilitated a sharper focus, more effective management and better results. The proliferation of projects that characterized the first CCF had been counterproductive, and a strengthened coordination mechanism in the Government that could produce a detailed menu of the Government's high-priority needs might significantly improve the utilization and benefits of external assistance. In addition, such a capacity would enable the Government to develop a strategic vision of sustainable development for the country.

19. Notwithstanding the strong commitment of the Government to direct and manage national development, the capacity gaps in the nascent administrative structure have continued to be a significant constraint. These capacity gaps have continued to plague the programme formulation processes as well as the management of ongoing activities. During the period of the second CCF, the Government and UNDP will allocate more time and resources to both the programme formulation processes as well as programme management arrangements.

20. The decision of the United Nations country team and the Government to proceed with the preparation of the CCA and the UNDAF in April 2000, under a very difficult situation on the ground, deserves to be commended. Teams drawn from the United Nations system, the Government, representatives of civil society, and the donor community carried out assessments in each of the eight thematic areas. UNDP chaired the CCA Steering Committee and two of the eight thematic groups.

III. Objectives, programme areas and expected results

A. Objectives

21. The overall objective of UNDP assistance during the second CCF (2002–2006) is to contribute to the achievement of a better life for all Eritreans, especially the poor. UNDP support to the national goal of poverty reduction has three specific objectives: (a) promoting democratic governance; (b) promoting the sustainable management of natural resources, the environment and energy; and (c) promoting sustainable livelihoods and pro-poor economic growth.

22. The CCF will contribute to promoting the rule of law and social justice, by supporting the national goal of establishing an independent and impartial judiciary. Its support for the implementation of Government's decentralization policy will assist in institutionalizing a participatory, decentralized development approach. In Eritrea, environmental degradation and climatic conditions have adversely affected people's livelihoods, especially in rural areas. The CCF will support programmes that promote the sustainable management of natural resources, the environment and energy, to improve the livelihoods of vulnerable populations. The CCF will promote pro-poor economic development, by focusing its support on establishing the needed regulatory frameworks and an enabling policy environment, strengthening institutional capacities, and developing human resources. Another important goal underpinning the second CCF for Eritrea is to strengthen the Government's capacity for

development management and the implementation of its development programmes.

23. The objectives of the second CCF are in line with those of the UNDAF. The strategic objectives of the UNDAF are: (a) promoting democratic governance; (b) promoting access to quality basic services; and (c) fostering pro-poor economic growth and sustainable livelihoods.

B. Programme areas and expected results

24. Within the United Nations system, other United Nations agencies play a more prominent role in promoting access to basic social services. Based on its comparative advantages, UNDP assistance during the period of the second CCF will be grouped in three programme areas that correspond directly with the three objectives of the CCF. A highly focused programme area on the promotion of sustainable management of natural resources, the environment and energy in the CCF is a recognition of the importance of the environmental and climatic conditions in Eritrea, which fall under the UNDAF strategic objective of pro-poor economic growth and sustainable livelihoods. At the same time, the CCF programme area on promotion of pro-poor economic development and sustainable livelihoods includes a few activities (e.g., education, shelter, HIV/AIDS) that essentially belong to the UNDAF strategic objective of basic social services.

25. In formulating the detailed programme documents in each of the three areas, special attention will be paid to incorporating the cross-cutting themes of gender, capacity development, issues of equity, and population groups with special needs. The formulation of the programmes, in addition to incorporating the cross-cutting themes, will ensure that: (a) the planned programme delivery mechanisms are based on a participatory, decentralized government development strategy that focuses on building the capacities of communities to identify their high-priority needs and empowers them to manage the implementation of their development activities; and (b) given the uncertainties about the level of resources that will be available and the implications of the planned elections in December 2001, the programme formulation process will also need to adopt a flexible approach, allowing for adjustments in programme activities, in response to evolving government priorities, through a clearly identified process. In order to proceed with the preparation of the UNDP programme support documents, UNDP will assist the Government, starting as soon as possible, with the preparation of national programmes in each of the three identified programme areas. At the end of the current CCF period, December 31, 2001, ongoing programme activities will be consolidated in one of the three programme areas of the second CCF, with the exception of ongoing projects that are funded from UNDP non-core sources or by other development partners and were planned to continue beyond the current CCF period.

26. The scope of activities to be supported by UNDP, as agreed to at the present time, and the expected results in each of the three programme areas are outlined below.

Promoting democratic governance

27. The focus of this programme area will be on: (a) building the capacity of the various arms of the justice system to propagate and enforce the rule of law and social justice and to provide support for the drafting of needed legislative and regulatory frameworks; (b) support for the drafting of the many pieces of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are needed as a foundation to achieve an efficiently functioning market economy and building the capacities of the selected institutions to enable them to implement the approved laws; (c) building the capacities of the decentralized administrative structures (at the *Zoba* and sub-*Zoba* levels), which embody the participatory, decentralized development policy of the Government, to plan and manage the implementation of development activities at the local level; (d) strengthening the capacity of the International Cooperation, Macro Policy and Economic Coordination Unit in the President's Office to develop integrated and comprehensive development strategies, analysis and information on national development needs and priorities as well as on the external development assistance needs of the country; (e) assistance in the institutionalization of a national development database; and (f) building the capacity of the Civil Service Commission.

28. In this programme area, the expected results are: (a) the Ministry of Justice will have secured the approval of the laws that have already been drafted

(e.g., commercial, civil, criminal, civil procedures, and criminal procedures codes), and regulations in support of these laws will have been drafted and approved; (b) a comprehensive review of the existing laws and regulations governing the operations of the market economy will have been completed, areas for regulatory reforms identified and new laws and regulations drafted, approved and implemented; (c) a national programme that will provide an integrated framework, covering the central, *Zoba*, sub-*Zoba*, and *Kebabi* levels, for the implementation of the Government's decentralization policy will have been developed and implementation started. In at least one *Zoba*, local government functionaries and regional legislative bodies will have been better equipped and trained to deliver socio-economic development programmes to the communities, based on a participatory, decentralized development approach; (d) the Government will have prepared and periodically disseminated information and analysis on its development strategies, national development needs and priorities as well as external development needs of the country, and a national development database will have been developed and made operational; (e) a Civil Service Commission will have been formally established, and the Commission will have developed and implemented a comprehensive training policy and a training plan for its personnel; and (f) an integrated personnel and payroll computerized system for the entire civil service will have been developed and implemented.

Promoting the sustainable management of natural resources, the environment and energy

29. The focus of this programme area will be on providing: (a) policy support for the development and implementation of legal and regulatory frameworks for the sustainable management of natural resources and the environment; (b) support for the sustainable management of Eritrea's coastal, marine and island biodiversity; (c) support for the establishment of a central mapping agency, to produce basic maps for various users; (d) support for government efforts in the promotion and use of renewable and other energy sources and energy efficient technologies; and (e) support for government efforts to implement the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, focusing on land use planning.

30. In this programme area, the expected results are: (a) national environmental laws and related regulations will have been reviewed, approved by the Government and implemented; (b) an information system will have been designed and implemented on conservation and the sustainable use of Eritrea's rich coastal, marine and island biodiversity (CMI-BD), a coordination mechanism to achieve integrated planning and management in CMI-BD will be fully functional, three conservation areas for the protection of globally significant marine species and habitats will have been established, and an awareness programme will have been developed and implemented to improve conservation and efficient use of CMI-BD resources; (c) a central mapping agency will have been established to serve all users; (d) the viability of producing clean energy from wind sources will have been demonstrated, through the establishment of a wind park capable of generating 2.4 megawatts and 40 independent units with 50 kilowatts/unit capacity in southern coastal areas; and (e) the Government's capacity to implement the recently drafted National Action Plan on Desertification will have been strengthened, and a policy on land use planning and land classification will have been developed.

Promoting sustainable livelihoods and pro-poor economic growth

31. The focus of this programme area will be on providing: (a) assistance for carrying out poverty assessments and formulating and implementing poverty reduction strategies; (b) support for the development of a modern education and training system; (c) support for the development and implementation of a national food security strategy; (d) support for selected government initiatives on employment generation, social safety nets, and micro, small, and medium enterprises; (e) support for the Government's initiatives on information and communications technologies and selected pilot activities; (f) support for the development of a national housing policy, with emphasis on promoting appropriate low-cost and environmentally friendly housing and building the capacities of relevant institutions; (g) support for the

Government's Recovery (Rehabilitation, Reintegration, and Reconstruction) Programme; and (h) support for the Government's initiatives on HIV/AIDS, with particular emphasis on capacity development.

32. The expected results in this programme area are: (a) a nationwide poverty assessment will have been carried out, which will form the basis for the formulation of a national poverty reduction strategy with clear targets; (b) a comprehensive plan for the development of the education and training system that will take into consideration elements of the emerging information and communications technologies will have been completed and its implementation initiated; (c) a national food security policy framework will have been developed and its implementation initiated, and an information system on the household food security situation will have been developed; (d) policy options on social security schemes for public sector workers and large- and medium-scale private sector enterprises will have been examined, and a strategy for strengthening micro, small, and medium enterprises will have been developed and a several initiatives in selected areas, such as business development centres and entrepreneurship training, will have been implemented; (e) a national housing policy will have been developed and approved; (f) a strategy for the diffusion of information and communications technology tools in the public and private sectors will have been developed and several demonstration projects implemented; (g) a comprehensive strategic plan for the implementation of the Government's Recovery Programme will have been formulated; (h) a UNDP contribution to the Government's activities in the implementation of the recovery strategic plan, depending on the level of donor resources channeled through the organization; and (i) a national mine action programme will have been developed and implemented, and there will have been a significant reduction in landmines and unexploded ordnance contamination registered in war-affected *Zobas*.

IV. Management arrangements

33. Since independence, building the capacity of national institutions has been a major development priority of the Government. It has recognized that its public sector institutions suffer from significant capacity gaps to effectively operationalize and manage the implementation of approved policies and programmes.

34. In line with Government's development strategy, national execution will continue to be the main modality for UNDP-supported programmes during the period covered by the second CCF. Under this modality, the Government will be responsible for ensuring efficient and effective management of the implementation of UNDP-supported programmes, while the UNDP country office will focus on meeting its accountability responsibilities and ensuring compliance with the UNDP results-based-management approach.

35. Within the Government, the International Cooperation, Macro Policy and Economic Coordination Unit in the President's Office will be the main focal point for UNDP assistance.

36. The Government believes that the adoption of the programme approach, which will result in reducing the number of management points for the implementation of UNDP assistance to less than 10 from more than 40 during the period covered by the first CCF, will significantly reduce the burden on the Government to manage UNDP assistance. It will also significantly reduce the demands on senior government officials' time to provide policy and coordination guidance during the implementation of the programmes. Both the Government and UNDP expect that the adoption of the programme approach, coupled with a more focused effort to build the capacities of the implementing agencies, will result in accelerating the pace of capacity-building in the concerned institutions. In the formulation of the individual programmes, therefore, the following guidelines will be pursued. The designated head of each programme will be at a level that will ensure swift resolution of implementation policy issues. In the case of programmes whose individual components are to be implemented by more than one government entity, provision will be made to establish a suitable consultative mechanism within

the government structure, to ensure swift resolution of operational issues among the participating agencies. An assessment of the existing capacity in implementing agency(ies) to effectively manage the implementation of programmes will be carried out. If this assessment determines a lack of sufficient technical and/or managerial capacity, then measures will be built into the UNDP programme support document to strengthen the capacity of the designated entity(ies), through the provision of international and/or national high-calibre personnel, who will work closely with implementing agency(ies) staff to ensure effective and efficient programme implementation and to provide on-the-job training. Wherever possible, the programme iinplementation strategies will maximize the use of personnel available through the Transfer of Knowledge through Expatriate Nationals modality, and international and national United Nations Volunteer programmes. Joint programming opportunities with other United Nations agencies will be maximized, whenever possible. Each programme will include, as required under current guidelines for the preparation of programme support documents, a detailed section on the periodic monitoring and evaluation aspects of the programme, as well the allocation of sufficient resources in programme budgets for carrying out these tasks.

37. To enable it to carry out periodic monitoring and evaluation in a timely manner, the UNDP country office, in order to fulfil its accountability responsibilities, will retain the resources allocated in each programme for these tasks. The UNDP country office will be allowed to charge for any support and/or services that it is asked to provide in addition to functions related to its accountability responsibilities.

38. Overall, in the process of the formulation of the UNDP programme support documents, a comprehensive capacity assessment of the implementing institutions will be carried out, and realistic targets for filling the identified gaps will be established jointly by UNDP and the Government. The achievement of these targets will be monitored periodically during the implementation process, and the degree of achievement of the targets will constitute an important measure of the success of the programmes and their expected results. Also, in the process of the preparation of UNDP programme support documents, specific measurable indicators will be identified to serve as the benchmarks for assessing the success in achieving the expected results.

39. It is Government's policy that it has the primary responsibility for resource mobilization and to coordinate the activities of the development partners in Eritrea. At present, the Government of Eritrea does not utilize the consultative group or round table mechanisms for resource mobilization. However, in light of the vastly increased requirements for development assistance resulting from the recent war, UNDP can now participate along with the Government in the mobilization of resources for mutually agreed initiatives. During the period of the second CCF, UNDP efforts, therefore, will focus on mobilizing resources from UNDP non-core sources, as well as working with the Government in areas where it has a comparative advantage. In those areas that are identified for joint resource mobilization by UNDP and the Government, the potential contributing development partners will be included in the programme formulation processes as early as possible.

Annex

Resource mobilization target table for Eritrea (2002-2006)

Source	*Amount (In thousands of United States dollars)*	*Comments*
UNDP regular resources		
Estimated carry-over	7 320	Includes carry-over of TRAC 1.1.1, TRAC 1.1.2 and earlier AOS allocations.
TRAC 1.1.1	8 384	Assigned immediately to country.
TRAC 1.1.2	0 to 66.7 per cent of TRAC 1.1.1	This range of percentages is presented for initial planning purposes only. The actual assignment will depend on the availability of high-quality programmes. Any increase in the range of percentages would also be subject to availability of resources.
TRAC 1.1.3	300	
SPPD/STS	448	
Subtotal	**16 452**[a]	
UNDP other resources		
Government cost-sharing	-	
Third-party cost-sharing	9 000	
Funds, trust funds and other	13 450	
	Of which:	
GEF	7 700	
Capacity 21	750	
UNCDF	5 000	
Subtotal	**22 450**	
Grand total	**38 902**[a]	

[a] Not inclusive of TRAC 1.1.2, which is allocated regionally for subsequent country application.

Abbreviations: GEF = Global Environment Facility; SPPD = support for policy and programme development; STS = support for technical services; TRAC = target for resource assignment from the core; and UNCDF = United Nations Capital Development Fund.